

Roselawn Poultry Farm News

We leave no stone unturned to insure profit and complete satisfaction for you with your Roselawn Tom Barron White Leghorns.—W. J. TIBBALS

Route 10, Dayton, Ohio

APRIL, 1935

Volume 6, Number 3

PROFIT SITUATION STILL FAVORABLE

Brooding May and June Chicks

Lower Prices on Late Chicks Offer Fine Opportunity for Second Brood

One of the big advantages of the Roselawn Leghorns is that they mature into layers about thirty days ahead of all heavy breeds and ordinary Leghorns not bred up for heavy egg production. This enables us here at Roselawn to raise a number of broods in May and June, bringing the pullets into production in time to catch the high prices of fall and winter eggs.

Now with prices on our fine chicks reduced for shipment during the latter half of May and June, a fine opportunity presents itself for our friends and customers also to bring along a late brood this season. This opportunity is doubly attractive this year on account of the favorable condition for high egg prices this fall and winter.

Late Chicks Cost Less to Raise

In addition to a lower cost on the chicks, late broods cost less to raise. They can be given free range almost immediately and consequently, this cuts down the feed expense. Less heat is required at this time, lowering the fuel cost. Brooding equipment that took care of earlier broods can be used again, thus doubling the value of such equipment.

With all these conditions being true, it is surprising that not more late broods are started. We suspect the underlying cause to be a lack of knowledge as to how best to grow out such late chicks, or an earlier unfortunate experience in raising late chicks not bred for quick maturity as is the Roselawn Leghorn. So we will attempt to outline here the brooding methods that have been so successful on our late broods at Roselawn Poultry Farm.

Now first of all for late broods, a fairly clean range is necessary. Internal parasites lurking in the soil are not very active at the time early broods are ranged, on account of the cold weather. But with the coming of the summer sun and summer heat, these parasites come to life and are all too ready to contaminate a brood of late chicks if the opportunity is afforded.

At Roselawn Farm, in addition to supplying as clean a range as possible for our late broods, we also take precautions against an infestation of intestinal worms, which, after all, are just about the main and only trouble that can come to late hatched chicks over and above what might also happen to earlier chicks.

Worm Control Advisable

First of all, we place tobacco dust in our mash feeds right at the very start. This product, when fairly high in nicotine content, offers a splendid control against round worm infection. We use two per cent in our mashes or two pounds of tobacco dust for every one hundred pounds of the mash.

Then, when our birds are about ten to twelve weeks old, we give them a small chick size worm tablet containing kamala. Authorities are in disagreement as to the effectiveness of kamala for tape worm control, but we find this method of worming prevents any infestation in our birds and consequently, feel this method entirely satisfactory from a control standpoint. Of course, we administer the large adult size worm tablet to all birds again, just before they start into laying. Perhaps this double treating with kamala tablets, plus the tobacco dust in the mash at all times, never permits the worms to get a hold. At any rate, we are reasonably sure that such control methods will bring late hatched chicks along in fine style and free of such infestation.

Now at Roselawn we feed our late broods just the same as we do our early broods. Some might reason that late hatched chicks should not be so restricted on mash, as recommended in our new chick feeding instructions. However, in hot weather, a growing chick usually eats during the cool of morning and evening. Under our system, this is the time the mash feed is present and since the restriction of mash during the daytime increases the ap-

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Many Roselawn customers report that they receive eggs from their pullets under four months of age. We do not recommend such early maturity, but the above chick easily can be laying like the above pullet within a matter of eighteen to twenty weeks, the reason why late hatched Roselawn chicks are profitable.

May and June Chicks a Profitable Investment This Year

In our February issue we predicted that 1935 would see higher egg prices. We recommended that our friends and customers get ready to cash in on this situation by starting as many chicks as possible this season. And we continue to recommend such action, as there are still fine profit making possibilities in May and June hatched chicks this year.

It is true that egg prices have declined since our last prediction. This caused a few of our friends to write in about our predictions, as they imagined this price decline to mean that our earlier predictions were turning out as wrong.

But the exact opposite is true. Conditions today are even more favorable for high egg prices than they were in February, and so we recommend everyone to start a brood of May or June hatched chicks this year.

Now sooner or later a seasonable drop in egg prices had to come this spring, but this was held off longer and the drop not as great this year as usual. On top of this, this drop in egg prices really helped the situation in many ways. First off, it scared many timid souls from starting chicks, making it just that much better for those bringing along nice pullets. Secondly, this drop in prices started a greater consumption of the current output of eggs, thus reducing the number being stored.

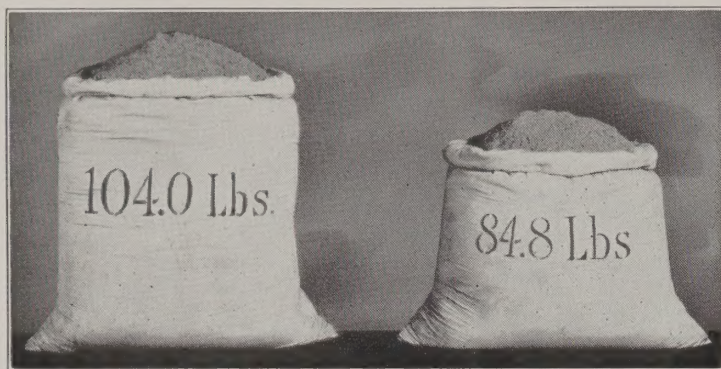
Besides greater current consumption of eggs, many hatcheries, especially those larger ones in the drought area of last season, are finding it difficult to obtain a sufficient number of hatching eggs. Both of these conditions have kept storage holdings of shell eggs down to the lowest point in years. On March 1, in the United States as a whole, there were only 32,000 cases of shell eggs in storage. This was only one-third the number in storage last year at the same time and only sixteen per cent of the average annual number in storage during the past five years. A most favorable storage situation to say the least.

In addition to this, the sale of laying birds has continued. The shortage of such birds caused receipts of fresh eggs in February to be just a trifle over one half of what they were a year ago during the same month. This shortage is bound to continue until the new crop of pullets comes on. Even then, one year's crop of pullets cannot be expected to make up this shortage, so laying hens will be short-all through 1935 and the early part of 1936.

Now even without this shortage of laying birds, egg prices could be expected to stay up this year because of the extreme shortage of meat products. This shortage of meat means higher prices on it and higher prices on meat always throw a greater demand on eggs at higher prices also.

As we predicted in February, feed prices have lowered somewhat already since the first of the year. Prices on feed can be expected to continue gradually downward, barring of course, an unexpected recurrence of last year's drought.

Recent increases in egg prices during March in several sections bear out these predictions. Yes, everything is still favorable for fine profits this fall and winter, for poultry raisers. Be sure you raise all the pullets this spring you possibly can.



Careful records show that a Leghorn hen eats only 84.8 pounds of feed during a year, as compared to 104 pounds eaten during the same time by heavier breeds. This is a saving of nearly one-fourth in feed costs — an important item in the cost of producing market eggs.

ROSELAWN POULTRY FARM NEWS

Subscription Price: 1 year, 25 cents; 3 years 50 cents. (Free to Roselawn customers.)

Published by H. M. Tibbals & Son because of a genuine personal interest in the success of each Roselawn customer, and as a helpful guide in getting the best possible results from the great money making strain of chickens, the Roselawn big type Tom Barron English White Leghorns.

Address all correspondence to the Roselawn Poultry Farm, H. M. Tibbals & Son, Proprietors, Rural Route 10, Dayton, Ohio.

(Roselawn Poultry Farm is located six miles northwest of Dayton on State Highway 51.)

How to Realize Greatest Profits on Egg Production

Everyone raising pullets for commercial egg production purposes is anxious to obtain the greatest possible profits from his venture. With this in mind, we will attempt herewith to explain a plan of procedure that will make maximum profits possible.

There is really no magic or secret about this plan, as its principle is very simple. It simply entails selling the most eggs possible at the highest price obtainable. First of all, in doing this, one has to take into consideration the seasonal variations to be expected on the price of eggs. Now a checkup of egg quotations during the past ten years indicates that the months of July to January are the months of highest egg prices. The best three of these months are October, November and December, with peak prices usually falling around November first.

With these seasonal price quotations in mind, management methods should be arranged accordingly. First of all to consider, is the management of the old hens that are to be kept over for additional laying purposes. Now usually, such old birds want to go into a molt during the summer months. This normal drop of egg laying in old hens, before the new pullet crop is in full sway, is responsible for the upswing in egg prices starting normally around July first.

Under usual conditions, the wisest management move is to force this molt in old hens ahead of the usual time, so that the resulting drop in egg production is experienced when egg prices are still low. An experienced poultry man can force such a molt early and have these hens back in good production to meet the increased price of eggs around July first.

This year, however, it is doubtful if such a move would be advisable. The unusual increase in egg prices during March this year, indicates that prices are going upward earlier than July first. Forced molting, therefore will mean a loss of egg production this season at a time when prices are favorable, so a better plan would be to make use of all night lights on the old hens this year.

Old birds should receive normal management until the first signs of molting appear. At this time, it would be advisable to place them under all night lights. This is done by providing light for the feeding and drinking areas, while the perches are kept in semi-darkness. This is quite a forcing method, but the birds will respond with very satisfactory egg production during the fall months and through their molt. Usually such hens break in production shortly after the first of the year, but profitable production is thus maintained through the months of highest egg prices. This method is advisable for old birds only. Pullets, under no consideration, should be given all night lights, so this management entails entire separation of old hens and pullets in separate pens.

Do Not Force Early Pullets

Now we come to the management of early hatched pullets. Such birds should come into normal laying during July and August, depending upon when they were started. In starting laying at this time, such early pullets coincide nicely with high egg prices. But care must be taken, else a fall neck molt will be encountered just at the time when egg prices are at the peak. Nothing is more discouraging than to have a big drop off in egg production just at the time egg prices are highest.

However, proper management can keep production up during the molting period, even though in all cases it cannot prevent such a molt. The secret of such management is to withhold all forcing on early pullets until the first sign of the molt appears. Under regular management and without forcing, egg production on early pullets will come up to a

certain level, where usually it will stand stationary, for some time. At this point, one should watch for signs of a molt as this is the time it usually appears.

Now by regular management on early pullets, we mean the feeding of as much grain feed as possible, getting them to eat as near fourteen pounds per one hundred birds as possible, with no artificial lights being used. If a crumbly wet mash is desired to be fed at noon, it should consist of a fattening mash and not made from the laying mash. Most commercial feed companies sell such fattening mashes and they can be purchased thus or else mixed at home over the following formula: forty pounds ground corn, forty pounds ground wheat, ten pounds ground oats, five pounds dried buttermilk, five pounds linseed oil meal.

This program continues until the first sign of molt appears. Artificial lights, preferably in the morning, should then be used, giving the pullets a thirteen hour working day. Laying mash should take the place of the fattening mash on the noon feeding in a crumbly condition. The dry mash in the hoppers should be stirred frequently to arouse interest and increase consumption. If possible, liquid skim-milk or buttermilk should be given to drink, also.

If these forcing methods are started immediately, as the first molted feathers appear on the dropping board, the pullets will be in a position to respond at once and egg production can be maintained at a highly profitable level throughout the molting period.

Late Hatched Pullets Most Important of All

Now this management method produces the most eggs possible from old hens and early pullets during the time egg prices are highest. But these methods can be expected to cause a let down in egg production shortly after January first. Consequently, a constant supply of eggs cannot be maintained under the above methods. From the standpoint of price for eggs only, this is not such a drawback, as egg prices are declining after the first of the year. However, from the standpoint of holding a premium market for eggs over a year's time, any lapse at any time in the number of eggs contracted may result in the loss of such a premium outlet. Here is where a bunch of late hatched pullets can step in and prove their worth.

Such birds can be started in May and June with quick maturing strains like the Roselawn Leghorn, and be in production in September and October. Thus late hatched pullets, when fast growing, catch the peak of egg prices and because of their later start, continue with fine production right through the spring months, as there is no danger of a neck molt on such birds. Thus, late hatched pullets not only add their eggs to the grand total at the time of the highest egg prices, but also are an assurance of a steady volume of eggs, which enables one to obtain and hold a premium paying outlet the entire year around.

Also, all evidence right now points to the fact that egg prices should hold well into the spring of 1936, the same as they did this past spring. Just another reason why late hatched pullets will prove so profitable this year.

As outlined elsewhere in this issue, late hatched pullets should be grown out the same as early hatched pullets. But when they are placed in the laying pen, artificial lights can be given immediately. If the pullets are good and heavy, the noon wet mash can be made from the laying mash right at the start. On lighter weight pullets the fattening mash would be advisable for a month or so. Heavy grain consumption should be encouraged, but the dry mash can be stirred in the hoppers and milk given if available.

When and How to Vaccinate for Chicken Pox Control

Disease experts claim that vaccination for chicken pox is not always necessary. Usually such vaccination is not recommended unless an outbreak has occurred in the flock the year previous, or unless there is reason to fear an outbreak during the coming winter. However, since this disease can completely wreck egg production for several weeks once it strikes, and also since vaccinating against this trouble can absolutely prevent such loss, with very little work required, we are of the opinion

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Vaccinating breeding cockerels at Roselawn Farm by the stick method explained above and on page 4. Note the open air range shelters in the background. These offer the finest possible summer quarters for growing stock.

Reprinted from November 1934 *Leghorn World*

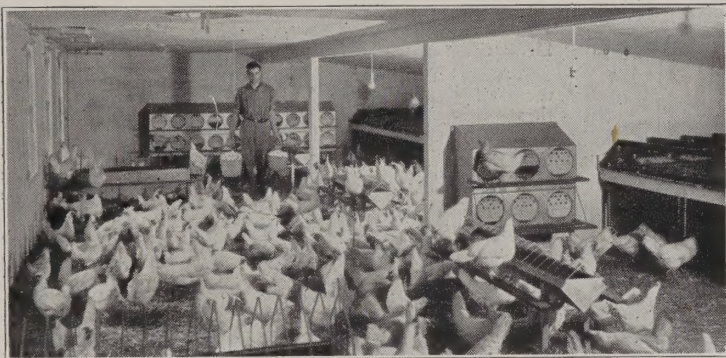
Does Inbreeding Pay?

By W. J. TIBBALS, Roselawn Poultry Farm

THERE probably is no more argumentative subject in poultry work than the question of inbreeding. Whenever this topic is mentioned you can rest assured that there always will be many present to champion both sides of the subject. Plenty of proof will be marshalled up in favor of inbreeding and just as much damaging evidence will be shown against it. With such a condition existing, in discussing this topic fairly, it is absolutely necessary that in the beginning there be set down certain premises from which to proceed.

This article deals with inbreeding solely on the basis of dollars and cents in the pockets of poultry raisers. Since everyone engaged in poultry work is in it for the profit they will make, this is the only practical approach to this subject.

Furthermore, inbreeding as it is considered herewith, applies to the more drastic forms wherein fathers are mated back to daughters, sons to their mothers, and sometimes brothers mated to sisters. This form of intensive inbreeding is sometimes called line breeding.



Interior of trapnest house at Roselawn where the effects of the Roselawn breeding program is told by higher vitality, longer life and more consistent high egg production.

Also in this discussion results are measured over a period of years. Too often the work of a breeder is judged only by immediate results, whereas the history of poultry breeding proves that a period of at least ten years is necessary to determine accurately the success or failure of a breeding program.

Under present day conditions, poultry raisers must have three prime essentials in their laying flocks if profits are to be had. The first of these is a sufficiently large number of eggs per bird to pay for the cost of maintenance and then leave a balance over for profit. This aim is present in most breeding programs today, but in itself is not sufficient. If the following additional two factors are not also present, then, as all too many present day poultry raisers have discovered, the expected profits do not materialize.

With the present tendency to buy eggs on grade, in addition to large numbers, it is also important that the eggs be of large size. In addition to size, the interior content of the egg must also be of prime quality if top prices are to be received. Consequently, any breeding program that does not consider egg size does not meet present day requirements. And the same is true of any program that breeds for egg size and fails to include the large body size and health and vigor necessary to put prime quality inside a large number of large eggs.

The last and most important factor that builds for profitable egg production is livability. Unfortunately, mighty few present day breeding programs include this great essential, while many of them unconsciously breed livability out of their strain. A pullet that will not mature

into a healthy layer or a pullet that is not strong enough to live out her first laying year, is a distinct loss to the poultry raiser regardless of how many eggs have been bred in her. Also pullets that lay profitably for only one year and then have to be discarded, are also a loss. The reproduction or replacement of such birds costs money. This is an economic loss in view of the fact that hens are being bred today that can stand up under more than one year's production and lay a profitable number of eggs for two or more years.

With these essentials in mind, let us now consider inbreeding. When any poultry breeder trapnests and keeps pedigree records, if he is observing, he will note that best results usually come from certain families. There will be a few females that will always throw daughters of outstanding performance, regardless of what male is bred to them. On the other hand, there will be a few exceptional male birds all of whose daughters also will perform splendidly.

When these facts are observed, the great temptation is to inbreed in the hopes of perpetuating this outstanding performance. The outstanding male bird is mated back to his fine producing daughters. The most promising son is mated back to his outstanding mother. Does this produce results?

If the results of but three or four years are to be considered, the answer is—yes. No doubt this is the way many of the fine Official Egg Laying Contest records are made. Just last year, a write-up appeared on a breeder who for three years past has made outstanding contest records. This article stated, "He is slow to introduce new blood, relying on systematic line breeding." Similar write-ups on other breeders who in the past also made good contest records show that they too relied on line breeding or inbreeding.

But where are these breeders today? Across the records of the Official Egg Laying Contest during the past several years have flashed in succession the names of many breeders. The inbreeding that carries them to the peak for the short span of a few years, seems to turn on them at last and away goes their work, buried under the inevitable loss of run down vigor, poor hatchability, poor livability and the other evils that follow so closely on the heels of inbreeding. If line breeding—systematic or otherwise—were a practical and profitable way to improve poultry over a long number of years, those breeders who in the past have employed such methods today would still be making their fine contest winnings of years past.

In starting Roselawn fourteen years ago we were both a breeding farm and commercial egg plant. Every breeding aim we have followed since has been to produce a profitable commercial layer, as the production of market eggs has continued with us all these years. We were thereby fortunate in choosing Tom Barron as the breeder from which to obtain foundation stock. The large size of his English Leghorns has made our breeding goal easier to attain and his helpful advice, based on his own more than thirty years of experience, has kept us from many a pitfall that has caught so many breeders.

In all the matings our fourteen years of breeding represent, there never has been a single case of intentional inbreeding. As our pullets made good records in the traps at home or in the Official Egg Laying Contest, they, of course,



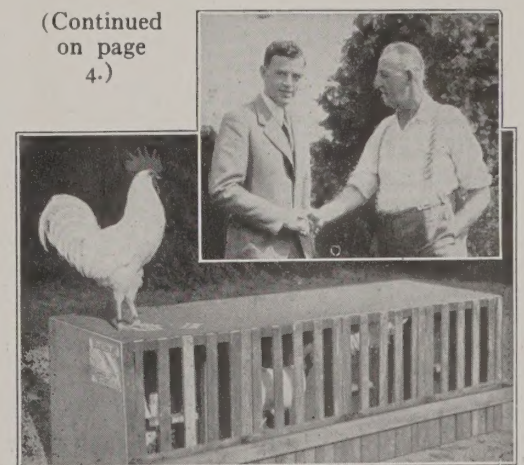
H. M. Tibbals, founder of Roselawn Poultry Farm, and Professor H. H. Steup, examining high producing Roselawn females on one of Professor Steup's many visits to Roselawn before becoming one of the Roselawn staff.

were placed in our individual pedigree matings. The finest of cockerels, imported direct from Tom Barron in England, were mated to these birds. Great care, however, was exercised to keep father away from daughter in all cases where the Barron males were used more than their first year.

Furthermore, new stock was imported each year from Barron. It would have cost considerably less to mate the best of these Barron males back to their daughters and by thus inbreeding build up our own Barron lines and save the cost of importing new birds. In order to keep from inbreeding we refrained from doing this and just recently we received a letter from Mr. Barron himself, stating that Roselawn has imported more of his finest birds and for a longer number of years than any other breeder in the States. On top of this, in 1931, we visited Tom Barron personally on his farm in England to gain first hand information of his breeding methods and families.

We have spared no time or expense to keep away from the evils of inbreeding. There is no doubt but what this restraint from inbreeding has kept the high vigor of the Roselawn Leghorn intact throughout our years of breeding. It is also the main factor responsible for the high percentage of chicks our customers are

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4.)



W. J. Tibbals, author of this article, shaking hands with Tom Barron on the latter's lawn at Catforth, England. (Below) Shipment of Pure Tom Barron cockerels selected by Mr. Tibbals while at the Barron Farm.

Brooding May and June Chicks

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petite for this feed at the night feeding, our recommendations really encourage a goodly consumption of mash after all.

The feeding of the liquid milk during the first six weeks is really the only problem on late hatched chicks. Milk spoils quickly in hot weather, so we feed in smaller amounts, having to fill the fountains twice a day, rather than encouraging the danger of spoilage before it is consumed. By keeping the milk supply in a cool basement before feeding, it keeps in good condition. The fly hazard is another thing to watch with liquid milk. We find that by keeping the milk indoors inside the brooder, the number of flies attracted are quite small. Feeding it outdoors, however, will encourage many flies and since they are the carriers of poultry tape worms, flies should be discouraged at all times.

Consequently, in feeding late broods at Roselawn, they receive the same schedule as early hatched chicks, with the exception of greater care being given to the liquid milk as outlined above.

Range shelters, or open air roosting sheds, are fine during hot weather. However, usually the earlier broods are placed in these, thus making the brooder houses available for the late hatched broods. At least this is so at Roselawn.

So the problem shortly arises of how to keep the brooder houses cool for the late broods, after they are beyond the need of heat and really need relief from it. At Roselawn, our brooder houses are lined with insulation board. This saves fuel in cold weather by keeping these houses warmer and aids greatly in hot weather, in keeping them cooler. In addition, we remove all the glass sash from the front of the brooder houses. These windows, of course, are covered by one inch poultry netting, which permits this. Then in the back of the house we have a hinged ventilator that is let down. In real hot weather, the wood door of the brooder house can be replaced with a door covered with one inch poultry netting. In this manner, the brooder house soon becomes nearly as open as a range shelter. Also, placing the brooder house for late chicks under the shade of a tree will also help.

Shade and Green Feed Provided

Now late hatched chicks will have to do quite considerable of their growing during the heat of the summer. Consequently, we provide as much shade as possible for late hatched chicks. Wooded tracts are fine for summer range, but if natural shade is not available, it is an easy matter to plant corn or sunflowers on the range

Does Inbreeding Pay?

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enabled to bring into healthy and vigorous maturity.

Now some one may ask the very pertinent question, "Have you found your breeding policy to be sound?" And the answer is the old axiom about the proof of the pudding being in the eating, for in our files are thousands of letters from our customers, expressing their pleasure and satisfaction of the Roselawn Strain. During the past year we received more than one hundred such letters from just one state alone. When you add to these the letters received during the same period from the other states and Canada, you will have to agree that such a preponderance of customer satisfaction indicates that abstinence from inbreeding produces the quality of poultry that poultry raisers want—the kind that live and lay and pay!

for late chicks. If these plantings are made as soon as the weather permits, the plants will get a good enough start so that chicks will not forage them down and will provide a lot of shade when needed later. Shade shelters also can be built out of old scrap lumber and feed sacks, so there is no excuse for lack of shade.

Alfalfa or clover are fine green feeds for late hatched chicks when available. However, if green pasture must be planted, we like Sudan grass best for late chicks. This grass requires little moisture, doing well in hot, dry weather. Also, if it is kept mowed and never permitted to reach the stage where it stems out, it will provide a constant supply of green feed.

Now birds require a lot of water during the hot summer months. The body they are developing is two-thirds water, so a lack of this common essential is very detrimental. Here at Roselawn Farm, we pipe water to all our ranges. We plow a furrow and drop the pipe in, which aids in keeping the water cool. Automatic drip faucets insure a constant supply of water in the troughs at all times, and we cover the troughs with a sun-shelter to provide as cool a place as possible for the birds to drink. Similar conditions can be worked out with any type of water supply, and because of the importance of water, this should be done by all means.

Another thing we do is to keep the birds away from any water spillage on the ground. You know how a chicken is. It will pass up a good, clean drink from a nice trough anytime in preference to a drink of muddy water off the ground. Consequently, we have our drinking troughs up on hardware cloth frames. The growing stock cannot get to spilled water in this case. Just another precaution against picking up contamination from the soil.

Separate Cockerels and Pullets Early

Another thing we do with our late broods is to take out the cockerels at earlier ages. When the weather is either warm or even hot, the cockerels can be removed from heat at early ages. We have done it as early as three weeks old. The sooner the pullets are freed of the annoyance of the cockerels, the better will be their growth, which aids later hatched pullets just that much.

When and How to Vaccinate

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that anyone who does not vaccinate is very foolish.

The best time to vaccinate is when the young birds are ten to twelve weeks old, although this can be done any time earlier than the laying of the first egg. After this time, birds can also be vaccinated, but not with regular chicken pox vaccine, as pigeon pox vaccine must be used at this late date. It is best to obtain the vaccine as near to home as possible. The following concerns can supply vaccine of high quality: Lederle Laboratories, 511 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Columbus Vaccine Company, Columbus, Ohio; Dr. Salsbury's Laboratory, Charles City, Iowa; The Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, California.

Vaccination knives can be obtained from Sharp & Smith, 65 E. Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois and Bard-Barker Company, 369 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

We like the stick method of vaccinating for best results. One person holds the bird, exposing a portion of the leg skin by laying the feathers upward. The knife point is taped with adhesive tape so that only about one-sixteenth of an inch is exposed. This point is dipped into the vaccine and then the skin of the leg punctured. One stick is sufficient if the skin is really punctured.

The vaccine should be kept away from direct rays of the sun, as sunlight will ruin it. Also, it is well to remember the vaccine carries live germs of this disease, and all that is left should be burned after the vaccinating is done.

VOLUNTARY LETTERS RECEIVED FROM ROSELAWN CUSTOMERS

Likes Feeding System Better Every Day

March 19, 1935.

Dear Mr. Tibbals:

Enclosed find balance due on chicks to be shipped April 1. These I have are doing fine. I am following your plan of feeding and can say I like it better every day. The grain feed with some nice Georgia sunshine we are having now has produced the best looking two week old bunch of chicks I have ever raised.

Hugh Bowling, Franklin Springs, Ga.

Mr. Evans More Than Pleased

March 21, 1935.

Dear Mr. Tibbals:

Just a word to let you know I am pleased with the 500 Special "AAA" chicks that I received February 19. Now, I am more than pleased—I am downright proud to be a Roselawn customer. These chicks have drawn the attention of all the feed service men and also all the neighbors. I have never seen anything like them. Roselawn for me from here on.

J. H. Evans, White Haven, Tenn.

Finest Chicks Around Him

March 27, 1935.

Dear Sirs:

Am a bit late in letting you folks know that we received our chicks from you in fine shape and are they doing great. Well, I'll say this for them. They are the finest chicks around me. They won't be a month old until the 28th and the cockerels are crowing already. I am more than pleased with them and think them the finest chicks of their kind I've ever seen.

Jack R. Coburn, Akron, Ohio.

Wants More Roselawn Pullets

March 21, 1935.

Dear Sirs:

In answer to your literature I will be in the market for more of your pullets, as I was satisfied with those I got last year. I was so well satisfied I would like to get as many as I can this spring. I am awaiting a favorable reply from you.

Miss N. Pautot, White Pine, Penn.

Hasn't Lost a Chick

March 4, 1935.

Dear Mr. Tibbals:

The 150 chicks you shipped me February 18 arrived February 20 in fine shape. I haven't lost a chick. They are the finest I have ever seen. Two or three of the cockerels started crowing fourteen days after they were hatched. Isn't this very unusual?

William Golden, Shreveport, La.

Likes New Feeding Method

March 5, 1935.

Dear Sir:

I am writing you again to tell you how well pleased I am with my Roselawn chicks. They are the finest I have ever seen and are the prettiest for their age. We certainly do like your feeding method.

Mrs. L. Moseley, Carthage, Texas.

All Alive and Fine

March 25, 1935.

Dear Sir:

I received the Pen Pedigreed chicks March 19. They were all alive and fine and are better than I ever received before, and I have had some fine flocks.

Henry Stevenson, Highland, Ind.

Chicks Are Dandies

March 26, 1935.

Dear Mr. Tibbals:

I received my chicks Friday morning, March 22, all living and such dandies. So far I have not lost even one. I want to thank you so much for your directions, which I am following. I hope to be able to place another order with you before fall.

James O'Brien, Merchantville, New Jersey.